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ate the complete organism. A few pages are given to the philosophical flights of the *Palingénésie*, which the author regards as a sort of defensive reaction on Bonnet's part, due to his need of reconciling the cruelty of nature and the all-goodness of the Creator; and the memoir ends with a lucid summary.

Bonnet—who, it may be noted, employs the terms *experimental psychology*, *psychophysical*, and *psychometer* a century before Fechner appears upon the scene—was essentially an observer, anti-anthropomorphic and anti-teleological, faithfully concerned with facts. His system, so far as he is systematic, is a psychophysical parallelism couched in the traditional terms of dualistic interactionism. He would willingly have dispensed with the notion of mind, and have spoken solely of phenomena of irritability; but mind proved to be indispensable, and accordingly plays its part in his exposition. Nevertheless, Bonnet never seeks to explain by reference to end. "One may say that, in his view, mind reigns, but does not govern. It signs the decrees which the body submits to it in the form of needs, so as to validate them and make them mandatory; but that is all; it never intervenes as a foreign power in the determinations of the body." Bonnet thus has nothing in common with neo-vitalism.

Historically, Bonnet is one of the first students of animal psychology who added experiment to simple observation. His influence upon his contemporaries was large; he inspired much of the work of François and Pierre Huber. His scientific attitude and his positive achievement make his work worthy of study at the present day.

A two-color crayon portrait of Bonnet (perhaps by Michel Liotard), with his signature of 1777, forms the frontispiece of the memoir. Professor Claparède is to be congratulated upon this interesting and useful contribution to the commemorative publications of his university.

The Theory and Practice of Technical Writing. By S. C. EARLE. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1911. pp. vii., 301. Price \$1.25 net.

This little book is intended for engineers; but its usefulness will extend beyond the engineering school. Advanced students in all the sciences are called upon to prepare 'short reports' and 'short and longer treatises,' to express themselves in description, narrative, and the writing of directions, and to submit manuscript to the printer. Professor Earle discusses his subject, both from the theoretical and from the practical side, with admirable clearness and brevity; pt. i., a study of the principles of logical structure, and pt. ii., on the practical application of these principles, occupy respectively just under and just over a hundred pages. An Introduction, of 16 pp., deals with the nature of technical writing, methods of study, and opportunities of training; and a Conclusion, of 10 pp., with methods of writing. A sixty-page appendix furnishes illustrative examples. The work may be heartily recommended.

E. B. T.

Life's Basis and Life's Ideal: the Fundamentals of a New Philosophy of Life. By RUDOLPH EUCKEN. Translated by A. G. WIDGERY. London, A. & C. Black; New York, The Macmillan Co., 1911. pp. xxii., 377. Price \$2.50 net.

Present Philosophical Tendencies. A Critical Survey of Naturalism, Idealism, Pragmatism and Realism, with a Synopsis of the Philosophy of William James. By R. B. PERRY. New York and London, Longmans Green & Co., 1912. pp. xv., 383. Price \$2.60 net.